

FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

LONDON, OCTOBER 17, 1850.

Three great political principles, operating through three variously balanced parties, influence at present the condition of Europe, and will continue to do so until they obtain an equitable adjustment in its various nations and communities. Perhaps it may be said that they never should receive that adjustment, and that the discussions which their respective partisans are perpetually originating, and the efforts which they are continuously making for mastery, are destined, like the winds and storms of the natural world, to be perpetual; or, as the poet rather paradoxically expresses it, to prove that "all nature's discord keeps all nature's peace." The three principles to which we allude are Imperial, Regal, or Aristocratical domination; Political, Religious, and Social Conservatism; or what we would rather call it, Preservation; and Ultra-Democratical love of change and desire of Revolution. The first of these principles is represented in England by the ultra Tories in the State, and by the ultra Bishops in the Church—it would be invidious to mention names; by the high-heeled and stiff-necked protectionists in Parliament; by the Priests who refuse the rites of Christian burial to a person who has not been baptised; by the country squires, who transport the father of a family for shooting a hare; and by the advocates of abuses, and the opponents of progress of all ranks and grades. The English Conservatives are represented by the friends of the late Sir ROBERT PEEL, in both Houses of Parliament, by the Whig Peers, and the greater portion of the Whig members of the House of Commons, and by the tolerant members of the Bench of Bishops. Here again we will not mention names, further than that the heads of the present Administration, and the official head of the Church, and many of the Bishops, and (if we may with propriety say so) the present occupant of the throne, belong to this party. The advocates of all but ultra free trade both in and out of Parliament are to be ranked in this class. The friends of well tempered civil and religious liberty, of safe but steady progress, and of reform in all abuses wherever they may be found, and wherever alteration is practicable, and the advocates of economy, peace, and industry, are all of the preservative class. The ultra Democrats or Revolutionists consist in England of the physical force Chartist, who ask for impracticable political changes; the Socialists, Communists, Agrarians, *cum multis aliis*, who insist upon social revolution; and the ignorant multitude, rendered desperate by deprivation, and dangerous and wicked through ignorance. This class has few advocates, and those happily not influential in Parliament, and not one, we believe, in the Church—certainly not among its dignitaries. Poverty and want, low wages, and scarcity of employment, and dearth of provisions, always increase the ranks of this class, and the contrary circumstances diminish them. Therefore, at present, its numbers are comparatively few, and entirely unimportant. This party is created by physical suffering, increased by designing demagogues, and encouraged by the success of popular outbreaks in other countries. None of these things exist at present in any degree, and therefore the party is, happily for itself, and fortunately for all others, a small one in England, at this time. The existing condition of Great Britain arises from the fact that the Preservative party—whose principle is *practicable progress*—more than counterbalances, both in number and influence, the *stand-still* and the *go-to-fast parties* united, were such a union practicable. Hence arise our peace, prosperity, and general well-being. To say that we do not need many reforms in our institutions, and many ameliorations in our laws, would be an untruth; not to feel assured that they will be gradually brought about, would be an unjust mistrust of the Government, and an impugnation of the wisdom of Providence.

In BELGIUM and HOLLAND the Conservative party—the great body of the people—are in the ascendancy, and the effects are seen in peace, progress, and prosperity. We believe, too, that the same principle is dominant in PRUSSIA, and that we have confidence in the King which induces the hope that if he sometimes seems to vacillate and to check the popular progress, it is because he fears it is acquiring a speed which endangers its security. The temperate but firm proceedings in HESSE CASSEL render its revolution a perfect model one, and we think the example will not be lost upon some other principalities and powers in the fatherland. HESSE DARMSTADT, MECKLENBURG SCHWERIN, and even HANOVER have caught the infection, and the great principle of Conservatism, which has hitherto meant little more than to take care of the rights of the privileged few, will be interpreted ere long, we think, to imply, Attend to and protect the liberties and interests of the many. DENMARK and SWEDEN are conservative in their policy. We fear, with the exception of Switzerland, and the kingdom of PIEDMONT or SARDEGNA, we have now completed our list of European Conservative States. Yet it is a glorious list, and holds out glorious prospects. And we have beheld with pleasure and pride the victory of conservative principles in the proceedings of your Congress. It appeared to us that the great *tria juncta in uno* of your statesmen—CLAY, WEBSTER, and CASS—might be fairly said to represent the embodiment of the three principles whose operation we have endeavored to portray, united in one purpose; each throwing aside the peculiar characteristics of his party, and sacrificing individual and sectional views for the good of this whole country. And the conservative principles of the sage and patriot of Ashland have again triumphed. This is the third time within our recollection when he has thrown himself into the gap, and by a bold and liberal system of compromise achieved immeasurable good for his country. Long may he be preserved and protected to aid his country in her day of difficulty and danger, should such again occur!

That great peace and civilization movement, the Industrial Exhibition of 1851, is progressing most favorably. We are inclined to doubt whether the exhibition will have any thing more grand or more striking to exhibit, than the fairy building now constructing as its show-room. This vast palace of iron and glass, light in appearance as a bamboo hut, and strong as a Norman baron's castle, with decorations as elaborate as those of the Alhambra, and conveniences as perfect as art and skill can contrive, is fast assuming shape and form. Its exact dimensions are 1,848 feet in length (it should have been 1851 in honor of the date) and 408 broad, and yields an exhibiting surface of twenty-one acres, and eight miles in length of tables and counters. The centre transept will be 108 feet in height, covering in a stately row of elm trees. The first contributions to the Exhibition have already arrived, consisting of eighty-nine packages from St. Petersburg, addressed to the agent of the Russian Government in London. The goods have been lodged in the bonding warehouses of St. Katherine's dock, for safe keeping until the building is ready to receive them. This consignment will be followed by another of at least equal importance. Russia is thus early in the field on account of the danger of the navigation being impeded, had the shipment been protracted to a later period. The French have been stimulated to exertion by a masterly address from M. CHARLES DUPIN, the President of the French Committee. M. Dupin calculates the annual amount of French products exported to England at £7,200,000. He enumerates as proper objects of exhibition on the part of France,

wool from France and Algeria; raw and spun and dyed silk; fruits from Corsica and Algeria, such as will not bear transportation in a natural state to be preserved; olive oil and cork, and richly veined wood for cabinet ware; radder, both in its green and dry state. Among the minerals, bitumen, and among the metals, zinc are enumerated. In chemical products, M. Dupin mentions "the oxides and acids, alkalis and salts with which the commerce of France supplies the world." Ultra marine among colors, and the impalpable powders into which French chemical science has succeeded in reducing dyeing and other substances are recommended to be sent. The perfumes in which "French skill has preserved the natural aroma from the plants and flowers of the Alps and the Pyrenees, and of which the United States after England, is the greatest consumer." The extract of quinine and its sulphates; fancy soaps and candles prepared from the stearine acid; glues and gelatines, are enumerated as fit articles for exhibition; and manufactures of tobacco, of artificial porphyry, and of porcelain, superior glass manufactures, and mirrors polished by an improved process, glass colored by a new chemical process, and "glass manufactured with zinc instead of lead," which gives promise of increased refractive power to our lenses for optical and astronomical instruments." These are the leading articles enumerated in the first part of M. Dupin's communication, and we have thus detailed them at length, in order that our transatlantic friends may know what France is preparing to do, and that they, estimating their greater distance, and the necessity for earlier preparation, may be up and doing also. At VIENNA, measures are taken to send forward the best products of Austrian skill. The commission appointed by the Government to attend to the subject has encouraged the people, and Austria and Bohemia will exhibit all the excellence their skill can command. Returns are pouring in daily from almost every part of the United Kingdom and the colonies. The Commissioners are sitting almost continually, and every exertion appears to be making, by every body, to give full effect to this great undertaking. Our daily papers have taken up the subject. The Morning Chronicle gives columns of information every morning in three languages, and the Daily News devotes much space to spread every thing relating to the exhibition before the public. Meanwhile extensive preparations are making in other departments. The vast number of visitors expected in London will cause a great increased consumption of articles of food, and so large an extra quantity of malt liquors has been brewed in London as has materially assisted in keeping up the price of hops. We shall have a succession of three great World Exhibitions. In addition to the London one to be held 1851, and the projected one at New York in 1852, there will be a great French Exhibition in Paris in 1854. These will be truly the peace and progress Congresses. They will be stronger practical, not theoretical, illustrations of the folly and brutality of war, than any thing else which could possibly be devised. They will make the people wise; and Cowper says,

"War is a game which, were the people wise,
Kings could not play at."

We are very anxious about two things in relation to this London Exhibition. One is the establishment of an American club-house in London, where a register should be kept of all Americans in London, and their residence whilst there; where American newspapers might be filed and read, and letters written and received; where friendly and business appointments might be made and held, and where that acceptable intercourse may be enjoyed which is always so agreeable to strangers in a foreign country. Our other desire is, that some description of *reunions or soirées* may be arranged, in which Americans and Englishmen may meet and converse with each other, and know each other better; being well assured that with increased knowledge would come increased regard and esteem. We do not doubt that these things will be attended to; we consider them important.

London and the country generally is very healthy. The deaths in the metropolitan districts during last week were 830; the average of the corresponding week for the last ten years, allowing for increased population, was 924. There was one case of cholera. The births during the week were 1,369. The returns for last week, when compared with those of the ten preceding years, show the following curious results:

	1850.	1840-49.
Deaths under 15 years of age.	364	459
15 " " 60.	279	297
60 and upwards.	187	168
	830	924

It will be observed that the diminution in mortality is almost entirely confined to the juvenile part of the population, whilst it has increased in those of advanced life. This is attributable to the very improved success with which small-pox, measles, scarlatina, whooping cough, and other diseases incidental to youth are now medically treated. The literary announcements of the week principally consist of novels; all our leading writers of that class are in the field with new productions. We have a list before us of ten new novels to be published during the month. A very powerful work, but of doubtful social tendency, entitled "Allan Lock, Poet and Tailor," has lately been published; it is attributed to the pen of Dr. CHARLES MACLAY, the popular song writer, and author of "Voices from the Crowd." Theatricals are doing well at the Princess's, Sadler's Wells, the Adelphi, and other minor theatres. The grand national concert has commenced at her Majesty's theatre, and not very successfully. The attendance was very numerous, but the performance is unfavorably spoken of, both as to the quality of the music and the style of its execution, both vocally and instrumentally. The "Black Malibran" will sing in a concert at Windsor, by her Majesty's command, on the Prince of Wales's birthday, the 9th of November. The bank returns exhibit an increase of circulation and of business, and a decrease of bullion. The money market is easier, but the terms are not altered. The funds are a quarter per cent. higher than last week, and the railway market a trifle depressed. The corn market has been flat and dull, but not notably depressed; the country markets perhaps a little improved. Foreign markets without alteration. The produce markets have all been active, and prices almost universally advanced. Sugar has again risen, and so have, though less decidedly, tea, coffee, rice, and cocoa. In cotton there is little variation. The sales at Liverpool have been large; from Thursday to Tuesday 21,000 bales have changed hands. The stock at Havre is 32,000 bales and 10,000 coming forward. Last year it was 42,000, and in 1848 55,500 bales. Wool at Leeds is without change. All metals, except tin and lead, are very inactive. Tin is held for an advance, and lead is a good deal inquired after. There is also a very small stir and shadow of advance in smelted copper. There is very little change in the Manchester market; what there is is upwards.

The President of the FRENCH R-public appears, for the present, to have triumphed over his opponents. The Permanent Committee of the National Assembly, as well as the Commander-in-chief, looked with very growing dislike upon the frequent reviews and feasts of the army at Versailles, which they regarded as indecent bribes to obtain an unconstitutional prolongation of his power, if not an imperial crown. But neither the anger of General Changarnier nor the jealousy of the committee en permanence, prevented the cavalry (forty-eight squadrons) at the last review from crying vociferously "Vive Napoleon," "Vive l'Empereur." The Chief Magistrate has evidently won a portion of the troops, and he fully appreciates the importance of such a victory. The people too, of whom, it is said, not less than 200,000 were on the ground, repeated the military salutations. The committee have hitherto met the exigency by a little scolding of the Secretary of War, and some tart reflections upon the President. The Secretary says the things

complained of were not his doing, and the President *pooh-poohs* the committee, and treats it as he would an angry old lady. We think all this scolding will come to nothing; the President knows that the majority of the Assembly has as much need of him as he has of them; and that if a quarrel was to take place between them, it might rouse the slumbering spirit of Socialism into action, which would prove an awkward customer. We do not think the irritated feelings of either party will come to any important issue until the question of revising the constitution is mooted, nor do we apprehend that any thing serious will then take place. If the people wish for a monarchical form of government, they will prefer LOUIS NAPOLEON to any one else for the chief of that Government. If Republicanism, according to their ideas of it, be the favorite of the majority, and LOUIS NAPOLEON will consent to play the part of President, they will allow him to do so. If he will not, they will be very likely to elect a known Republican, and none more probable than CAVAIGNAC. We again state our opinion that the majority of the people of France do not wish for any change which might endanger the peace and quiet of the country. The law against the press works badly; it fails in its object, but it will not fail to produce discontent and confusion.

The Ministerial crisis in SPAIN is over; NARVAEZ no longer insists upon SERRANO being employed in Madrid, and the King Consort has been promised that his sister may live at Valencia. The only news from ROMANIA is the election of four new Cardinals: the most striking circumstance attending this election is, that out of the batch only four are Italians; the remainder consisting of three Frenchmen, two Spaniards, one Austrian, one Prussian, one Portuguese, and, last not least, one Englishman—Dr. Wiseman—who has been elected Archbishop of Westminster. Thus England will again witness, after a very long lapse of time, the presence of a member of the "Sacred College" holding titular dignity in her metropolis. Rome will, on the other hand, witness a no less unwanted circumstance, during the winter, in the existence of an authorized Protestant Chapel within its walls; the citizens of the United States having obtained a place of worship in the Via de Pontefici, near the mausoleum of Augustus. The interior fittings up of the chapel have already commenced.

The news from GERMANY leaves the affairs of that country as unsettled as ever. PRUSSIA, more unequivocally, that she will uphold the Hessian constitution, which dates from 1831, not 1848, and is far from being democratic. Prussia, however, announces that she shall protect the constitutional rights of the Elector, as well as those of the people; this is good conservative doctrine, and worthy of praise at least in this instance. We know little about AUSTRIAN movements; one day we are told that two strong Austrian divisions have been ordered to march into Hesse; the next day we hear that these orders were countermanded. More than two hundred Hessian officers have resigned their commissions, among them the one just appointed by the Elector to take the command at Cassel. The Elector then signified his intention to officer the army by giving commissions to the sergeants and corporals; but these brave men have met, and determined to refuse such promotion. The people of Hesse Cassel are yet desirous of peace; but there is a point beyond which endurance cannot stretch, and that point we think is nearly reached. Should a rising of the people take place, a greater part of the army will be taken. The danger of commotion is extreme. The Grand Duke of Hesse DARMSTADT appears to be desirous to come to terms with his people, and he is prudent in doing so. MECKLENBURG SCHWERIN is contumacious and unruly, and HANOVER appears more likely to side with Hesse Cassel than with the Diet at Frankfurt. We know not what to expect in this chaotic state of things.

The only news from BELGIUM is the death of that venerable woman, the QUEEN. The SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN army has abandoned the siege of Friedrichsteden, and returned to its encampment. The Danes are fortifying their position on every point, and will remain strict on the defensive. This is the military state of affairs; we hear nothing about the negotiations. DENMARK has just published a financial statement, which is interesting at the present time. We give a brief abstract:

Total revenue £1,429,553; of which £431,792 is raised by the land and £997,761 by indirect taxation. Total expenditure £1,693,383; of which £590,304 is for interest of national debt. The debt being £13,680,000; having been increased £2,280,000 by the war with the Danes. A paper of this morning gives the following summary of RUSSIAN movements and intentions:

"Preparations are in active progress for abolishing on 1st of January, 1851, the intermediate customs frontier between Russia and Poland. The Jews are to be removed to a distance of forty versts from the frontier. In each frontier town four hundred infantry and five hundred Cossacks, and an equal number of gendarmes, are to be stationed. On the frontier between Poland and Prussia a line of huts is to be erected, six hundred feet being the distance from hut to hut. In each hut a controller, a clerk, two Russian and one Polish watchman, are to live. The railway between St. Petersburg and Moscow is to be closed by the 1st of November, 1851, in obedience to the orders of the Emperor."

We have also the following news from CONSTANTINOPLE, under a very late date:

"It is stated positively that KOSTURIN, and other Hungarian exiles at Keutaya, have received permission to retire from the Ottoman territory, their term of detention having expired, and most of these distinguished individuals will at once proceed to the United States, where, it appears, they intend to sojourn. The Porte has just published a decree permitting all foreigners in their service to resign, no matter what their creed. This measure offers facilities to a number of refugees, who had adopted the Mussulman faith, to return to Christianity. Gen. Bem is mentioned as being foremost in the list."

OCTOBER 18.—Paris news states that MM. THIERS and BERRYER are favorable to the prolongation of the President's powers. The committee en permanence are said to regret the expressions of censure which they have lately uttered against the President, "and feel that France can only arrive at a stable position by the harmony and co-operation of the executive and legislative powers"—a strong conservative symptom. All ideas of a compromise or fusion of the Orleanists and Legitimists, which it was rumored a day or two ago had taken place, have been abandoned. The thing is generally looked upon as impossible. The news from Cassel is more pacific; the Elector is said to show symptoms of a desire to come to terms with his people. Although the printing offices in Cassel are in the possession of the military, the daily journals in opposition to the Elector manage to appear and get into the hands of the people. The Ministerial crisis continues at Hanover.

A meeting was held yesterday at the London Tavern, at which a committee was appointed to consider the best means of establishing a Club of all Nations in London, to facilitate intercourse among visitors at the approaching exhibition, to provide interpreters acquainted with all the languages of the East and of Europe, guides and commissioners, and departments for information. This is a good step in the right direction, but it does not obviate the necessity for an American club-house, which we yet hope to see established. It is said that the two branches of manufacture, if we may call them such, in which the exhibition will be most deficient, (judging from present appearances,) will be coach-building and naval architecture. There is also a third, in which M. DUPIN has thrown down the gauntlet on behalf of his countrymen, that of locomotive engines and railway carriages. We have an opinion that in all these branches, particularly in naval architecture and locomotive engines, our friends in the United States need not, if

they will exert themselves, come off second best. Will they not strive to be first? Our journals admit that you are ten years ahead of us in the models of your sailing and steamships, but claim ten years precedence as to machinery. We want models of each class of your vessels—North river and Mississippi steamboats, Baltimore clippers, New York pilot-boats, New England whalers and China vessels, gun-brigs, frigates, men of war, &c. Surely you will send them.

Three o'clock.—Nothing new whatever. The better feeling in the permanent committee at Paris, towards the President, is said to have arisen from the fear that LOUIS NAPOLEON may, if too roughly handled, ask some questions relative to the late visit of the Legation to Wiesbaden, which may not be very pleasant to answer.

JOHN M. MCCALLA,
General Agent at Washington City.
ALL claims for land or money, on the Government or individuals, attended to.
He has evidence in his possession to sustain the claims of many of the soldiers of the war of 1812 to land, under the late act of Congress, and offers his services in all such cases, and others.
OFFICE'S accounts settled, and claims on Congress prosecuted.
WASHINGTON, SEPTEMBER 28, 1850.

ATTORNEY FOR PROSECUTING CLAIMS AT WASHINGTON.—The undersigned prosecutes all manner of claims against the Government of the United States, before Congress, before Commissioners, or before any of the Public Departments; claims for bounty land, pensions, back pay, half-pay, return of duties paid under protest, adjustment of accounts of disbursing officers, Postmaster's and Contractor's accounts, collection of dividends in arrears, obtaining patents, and every other business requiring the prompt and efficient services of an Attorney or Agent.

A residence of fourteen years at the seat of the Federal Government, with a thorough and familiar acquaintance with various systems and routine of public business at the different departments, and a free access to the ablest legal advisers, if needed, justifies the subscriber in pledging the fullest satisfaction and utmost dispatch to those who may entrust their business to his care.

Being well known to the greatest part of the citizens of this District, as well as to many gentlemen who have been members of both Houses of Congress in the last twelve years, it is deemed expedient to extend this notice by special references.

Communications to be made to the undersigned, at his office, Charges or fees regulated by nature and extent of business, but always moderate.

H. C. SPALDING,
Attorney, Washington, D. C.
Oct 13—apw4w

HOME SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NICHOLSON, VA.—This School, in my family and under my auspices, was opened in October, 1848; and thus far has amply fulfilled every expectation. There have been many applications for admission, and could be received into it. Early application should be made for the vacancies now existing. The number of pupils is limited to about twelve—all to be members of our family, and to receive the same care, morally, religiously, and intellectually, as our own children. No small number, please, and no extra charges. Each girl to have both discipline and instruction rendered complete, and the pupil provided with the best substitute for Home. The affection of the heart will be cultivated, as well as the faculties of the mind; and an effort will be made to afford an education at once systematic, thorough, liberal, and finished. With this view, none of the accomplishments will be neglected or underrated, but pains will be taken to prevent them from being merely "show" or "nominal." My own time and attention are devoted to my profession; but I endeavor to aid in inspiring a love of knowledge, in imparting general information, and in giving efficiency to all the arrangements of the family and the school. The special charge of Mrs. M. Minor, aided by the most competent assistants and Professors, for whose qualifications I am responsible.

It is believed that such a School combines the advantages of private and of public education, and that the opinions of the judicious are so much divided.

The Scholastic Year will hereafter be of the same length as at the University of Virginia and William and Mary College; and the whole course of instruction will be deemed worthy of being followed. It will be divided into two equal sessions.

Terms for the Session, or half Scholastic Year.
Board and tuition in all the English branches.....\$120 00
French, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Greek, &c. each.....10 00
Music on the harp, piano, and guitar, each.....35 00
With the usual charge for the use of instruments. Painting, drawing, &c. at professors' prices.
Payments, in advance for each session.
Under the supervision of the school, the pupils have enjoyed good health, made flattering progress in their studies, improved in general respects, conducted themselves with exemplary propriety, and, as far as known or believed, been pleased and contented, and their parents and friends are well satisfied.

B. B. MINOR, Attorney at law,
Richmond, October, 1850.
Oct 4—2aw6w

LAND AT PRIVATE SALE.—In pursuance of the will of the Rev. John Breckenridge, and of a decree of the Warwick County Probate Court, in the State of Indiana, and of the order of the Probate Court of the County of Education of the Presbyterian Church, and by virtue of a deed of trust to me executed, as the administrator with the will annexed of the said Breckenridge, I will sell and convey all that tract of land lying in the County of Washington, District of Columbia, called "Mill Site," situate upon Rock creek, about two miles from Georgetown, and adjoining the land of Mr. Abner Pierce. It is supposed to contain fifty-three acres, and possesses a valuable water privilege, and has been in use for many years to propel a paper mill under George Broadhead. There is upon the place a stone mill and dwelling-house, and the improvements are in good repair. It is not sold for the purpose of speculation, but for the purpose of settling the estate of the late John Breckenridge, and is to be sold in front of the Union Tavern, Georgetown, on Saturday, the 22nd day of February, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 3 P. M. of that day, for the benefit of the Board of Education of the County of Education, District of Columbia.

Inquire of J. B. Mitchell, Philadelphia; Walter S. Cox, Esq., and Wm. Noyes, Georgetown.
JOHN A. BRACKENRIDGE,
sep 25—dlw&wFeb

BREWSTER LOTTERIES
FOR NOVEMBER, 1850.
J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers.
\$50,000!—\$30,000!—5 of \$10,000!
VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
For the benefit of Monongalia Academy,
Class No. 125, for 1850.
To be drawn at Alexandria, Va., Saturday, November 9, 1850.
78 number lottery—13 drawn balls.

GRAND SCHEME.
1 prize of.....\$50,000 5 prizes of.....\$5,000
1 do.....10,000 10 do.....1,000
1 do.....5,000 20 do.....500
1 do.....2,500 40 do.....250
1 do.....1,250 80 do.....125
1 do.....625 160 do.....62 1/2
1 do.....31 1/2 320 do.....31 1/2
1 do.....15 3/4 640 do.....15 3/4
1 do.....7 3/4 1,280 do.....7 3/4
1 do.....3 3/4 2,560 do.....3 3/4
1 do.....1 3/4 5,120 do.....1 3/4
1 do.....3/4 10,240 do.....3/4
1 do.....1/4 20,480 do.....1/4
1 do.....1/8 40,960 do.....1/8
1 do.....1/16 81,920 do.....1/16
1 do.....1/32 163,840 do.....1/32
1 do.....1/64 327,680 do.....1/64
1 do.....1/128 655,360 do.....1/128
1 do.....1/256 1,310,720 do.....1/256
1 do.....1/512 2,621,440 do.....1/512
1 do.....1/1,024 5,242,880 do.....1/1,024
1 do.....1/2,048 10,485,760 do.....1/2,048
1 do.....1/4,096 20,971,520 do.....1/4,096
1 do.....1/8,192 41,943,040 do.....1/8,192
1 do.....1/16,384 83,886,080 do.....1/16,384
1 do.....1/32,768 167,772,160 do.....1/32,768
1 do.....1/65,536 335,544,320 do.....1/65,536
1 do.....1/131,072 671,088,640 do.....1/131,072
1 do.....1/262,144 1,342,177,280 do.....1/262,144
1 do.....1/524,288 2,684,354,560 do.....1/524,288
1 do.....1/1,048,576 5,368,709,120 do.....1/1,048,576
1 do.....1/2,097,152 10,737,418,240 do.....1/2,097,152
1 do.....1/4,194,304 21,474,836,480 do.....1/4,194,304
1 do.....1/8,388,608 42,949,672,960 do.....1/8,388,608
1 do.....1/16,777,216 85,899,345,920 do.....1/16,777,216
1 do.....1/33,554,432 171,798,691,840 do.....1/33,554,432
1 do.....1/67,108,864 343,597,383,680 do.....1/67,108,864
1 do.....1/134,217,728 687,194,767,360 do.....1/134,217,728
1 do.....1/268,435,456 1,374,389,534,720 do.....1/268,435,456
1 do.....1/536,870,912 2,748,779,069,440 do.....1/536,870,912
1 do.....1/1,073,741,824 5,497,558,138,880 do.....1/1,073,741,824
1 do.....1/2,147,483,648 10,995,116,277,760 do.....1/2,147,483,648
1 do.....1/4,294,967,296 21,990,232,555,520 do.....1/4,294,967,296
1 do.....1/8,589,934,592 43,980,465,111,040 do.....1/8,589,934,592
1 do.....1/17,179,869,184 87,960,930,222,080 do.....1/17,179,869,184
1 do.....1/34,359,738,368 175,921,860,444,160 do.....1/34,359,738,368
1 do.....1/68,719,476,736 351,843,720,888,320 do.....1/68,719,476,736
1 do.....1/137,438,953,472 703,687,441,776,640 do.....1/137,438,953,472
1 do.....1/274,877,906,944 1,407,374,883,553,280 do.....1/274,877,906,944
1 do.....1/549,755,813,888 2,814,749,767,106,560 do.....1/549,755,813,888
1 do.....1/1,099,511,627,776 5,629,499,534,213,120 do.....1/1,099,511,627,776
1 do.....1/2,199,023,255,552 11,258,999,068,426,240 do.....1/2,199,023,255,552
1 do.....1/4,398,046,511,104 22,517,998,136,852,480 do.....1/4,398,046,511,104
1 do.....1/8,796,093,022,208 45,035,996,273,704,960 do.....1/8,796,093,022,208
1 do.....1/17,592,186,044,416 90,071,992,547,409,920 do.....1/17,592,186,044,416
1 do.....1/35,184,372,088,832 180,143,985,094,819,840 do.....1/35,184,372,088,832
1 do.....1/70,368,744,177,664 360,287,970,189,639,680 do.....1/70,368,744,177,664
1 do.....1/140,737,488,355,328 720,575,940,379,279,360 do.....1/140,737,488,355,328
1 do.....1/281,474,976,710,656 1,441,151,880,758,558,720 do.....1/281,474,976,710,656
1 do.....1/562,949,953,421,312 2,882,303,761,517,117,440 do.....1/562,949,953,421,312
1 do.....1/1,125,899,906,842,624 5,764,607,523,034,234,880 do.....1/1,125,899,906,842,624
1 do.....1/2,251,799,813,685,248 11,529,215,046,068,469,760 do.....1/2,251,799,813,685,248
1 do.....1/4,503,599,627,370,496 23,058,430,092,136,939,520 do.....1/4,503,599,627,370,496
1 do.....1/9,007,199,254,740,992 46,116,860,184,273,879,040 do.....1/9,007,199,254,740,992
1 do.....1/18,014,398,509,481,984 92,233,720,368,547,758,080 do.....1/18,014,398,509,481,984
1 do.....1/36,028,797,018,963,968 184,467,440,737,095,516,160 do.....1/36,028,797,018,963,968
1 do.....1/72,057,594,037,927,936 368,934,881,474,191,032,320 do.....1/72,057,594,037,927,936
1 do.....1/144,115,188,075,855,872 737,869,762,948,382,064,640 do.....1/144,115,188,075,855,872
1 do.....1/288,230,376,151,711,744 1,475,739,525,896,764,129,280 do.....1/288,230,376,151,711,744
1 do.....1/576,460,752,303,423,488 2,951,479,051,793,528,258,560 do.....1/576,460,752,303,423,488
1 do.....1/1,152,921,504,606,846,976 5,902,958,103,587,056,517,120 do.....1/1,152,921,504,606,846,976
1 do.....1/2,305,843,009,213,693,952 11,805,916,207,174,113,034,240 do.....1/2,305,843,009,213,693,952
1 do.....1/4,611,686,018,427,387,904 23,611,832,414,348,226,068,480 do.....1/4,611,686,018,427,387,904
1 do.....1/9,223,372,036,854,775,808 47,223,664,828,696,452,136,960 do.....1/9,223,372,036,854,775,808
1 do.....1/18,446,744,073,709,551,616 94,447,329,657,392,904,273,920 do.....1/18,446,744,073,709,551,616
1 do.....1/36,893,488,147,419,103,232 188,894,659,314,785,808,547,840 do.....1/36,893,488,147,419,103,232
1 do.....1/73,786,976,294,838,206,464 377,789,318,629,571,617,095,680 do.....1/73,786,976,294,838,206,464
1 do.....1/147,573,952,589,676,412,928 755,578,637,259,143,234,191,360 do.....1/147,573,952,589,676,412,928
1 do.....1/295,147,